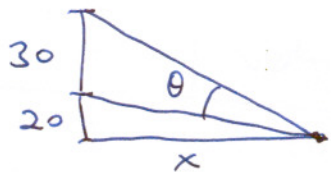


Midterm 2 Cal I (Honors) MAT 1214.004 Fall 2005

①



$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{50}{x}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{20}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{50}{x}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{50}{x^2}\right) - \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{20}{x}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{20}{x^2}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{50}{x^2 + 50^2} + \frac{20}{x^2 + 20^2} = \frac{-50(x^2 + 20^2) + 20(x^2 + 50^2)}{(x^2 + 50^2)(x^2 + 20^2)}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow -30x^2 + 20 \cdot 50^2 - 50 \cdot 20^2 = 0$$

$$30x^2 = 50 \cdot 20(50 - 20)$$

$$30x^2 = 1000 \cdot 30$$

$$x^2 = 1000$$

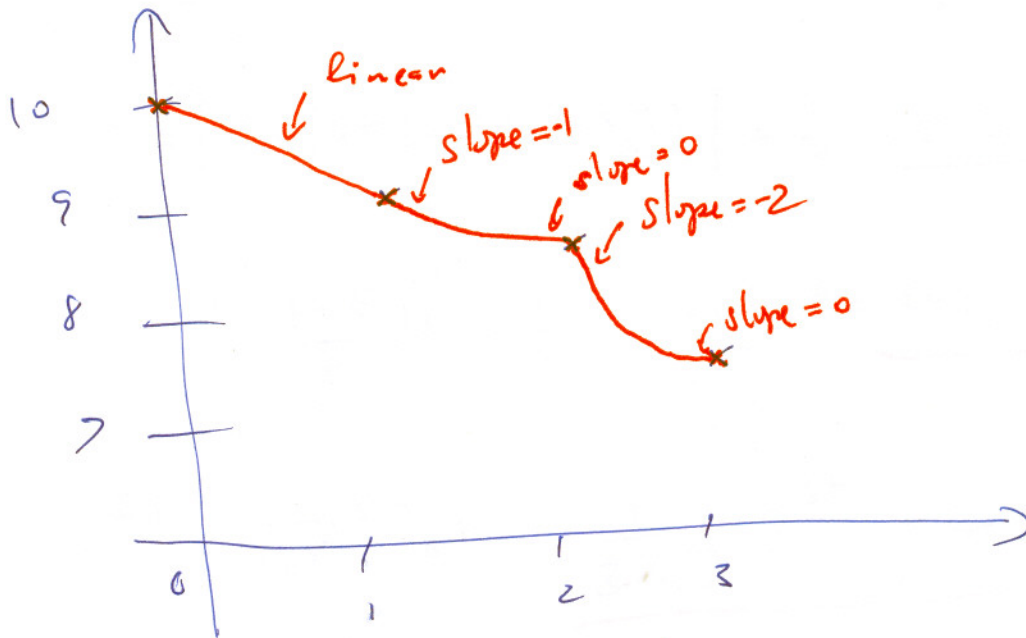
$$x = \sqrt{1000} = 10\sqrt{10} \approx 31.6$$

\therefore the optimal viewing distance is about 31.6 meters

(2)

First compute area and construct a table of values

t	volume
0	10
1	9
2	8.5
3	7.5



(2)

$$\begin{aligned} a) \int_1^4 t^2 \sqrt{t} dt &= \int_1^4 t^{5/2} dt = \frac{2}{7} t^{7/2} \Big|_1^4 \\ &= \frac{2}{7} [4^{7/2} - 1^{7/2}] = \frac{2}{7} [2^7 - 1] = \frac{2}{7} \cdot 127 \\ &= \frac{254}{7} = \underline{36.2857} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi} \cos(st) dt &= \frac{1}{s} \sin(st) \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{s} [\sin(s\pi) - \sin(-\frac{s\pi}{2})] = \frac{1}{s} = \underline{0.2} \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \int \frac{1+t}{t} dt = \int \left[\frac{1}{t} + 1 \right] dt = \underline{\ln|t| + t + C}$$

$$d) \int 7^{3t} dt = \underline{\frac{1}{3 \ln 7} 7^{3t} + C}$$

④ let $p(t)$ denote the # of casualties by time t .

Then $\frac{dp}{dt} = kt$, where $k > 0$ is a constant.

$$\therefore p = \frac{kt^2}{2} + C$$

Initially there are no casualties so $C = 0$.

$$\text{so } p = \frac{kt^2}{2}$$

$$p(1) = 100,000 - 98,000 = 2,000$$

$$\text{so } \frac{k}{2} = 2,000 \quad \text{so } p = 2,000t^2$$

$$p(5) = 50,000$$

\therefore after 5 years the army would have $100,000 - 50,000 = \underline{50,000}$ soldiers.

Half gone! ;)